

FRENCH INDQ-CHINA

and transformed the Annamite mind. The veneer of courtesy and wore so thin that the French and native functionaries to resemble one another, to the detriment of Oriental traditions.

The situation was so confused by a mixture of humanitarian and principles, with a life-and-death struggle for the same government posts, that the main issues were wholly lost to sight. In metallurgy the mandarin has emerged more or less

on whether he belongs to a Protectorate or to a directly country—transformed into a French functionary. The has been effected by only a few years' contact with Western people. Unfortunately as yet the ideal of professional integrity has not kept pace with the other changes. Destructive contacts have faster than the constructive.

The 1929 reform of the mandarinate, now disciplined and homogenous, was the culmination of a long process to effect the separation of In the judicial more than in the administrative sphere, the were vital to the French. They were now formally specialized. tad had been given a code modified by Western Ideas. The as yet, however, not clear-cut: nominally the native die and *kuyens* still controlled the magistrates, as demanded, because the people were used to them and a administrative prestige. The separation of powers be effected, but under the surface, despite mandarinal of whatever reinforces control. It moved steadily forward. This

» a® of Amiam as of CbchM-Cfaina; there is only a different is tad of penetration. The most important part of has been an incidental by-product: the mandarin *km* lost EB character. Formerly the mandarin

was simul-
ia the and administrator, an Indispensable
rites,, Rites are now reduced to merely
local colour. The loss of the spiritual and
in the means the decline of their moral
the —the fuixlai&tiattal reason why they were
fey the The stnictore of the mandarinate has
re-
init: in, Jakizatfoi^ which was the inevitable
of tfac erf pmras, the essence of their
authority
faa*